has fallen off since our last review. The importations this Fall will undoubtedly be very heavy Eight vessels are known to be on the way from ports in Europe and the United States, all of which are due within a couple months, and will bring full and valuable cargoes of general merchandise. This does not include the California, Oregon and Paget Sound packets, which will bring the usual assorting

item in the list of imports will probably fall off very consider in future. Preparations are making in Honolulu for bread to such an extent as will go far towards supplying the wants of the shipping. There is no reason why the entire fleet should not be supplied with Hawaiian bread at a lower price

CRACKERS-Sales of 600 th water crackers at 10 @ 104 ct soda crackers at 12j cts. SUGAR-We hear of a large sale of crushed, ex Harriet a

Jessie, on private terms. Sales of 10,000 fb Chinese in mats : ets. There are a few tons only of raw in market, Chine manufacture, which is held at a high figure. BEANS-Sales of American white at 5c.

COFFEE-Stock small; best quality held at 14 cts. FLOUR-We hear of a sale of California at \$9 50; jobbi sales, best brands, at \$11. The mill flour is held at \$11 @ \$12, according to quantity taken. Importation of Haxali per Har-SHOES-The market is generally overstocked, and sales mado not cover cost and charges. Some few descriptions only are

OIL-Sales of 500 gallons kukui at 624 cts. ALE-50 des English, good brands, sold at \$1 75 @ \$2 per

DRY GOODS-Large sales have been made ex Harriet and Jessie at advanced prices; best denims at 16 cts; blue drills at 14 cts; mourning prints at 12j cts, &c.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

June 24 | Paris - - - - May 1 | Hongkong - - - Mar 15 | May 20 | Melbourne, N. S. W., May 6 | - - - - June 8

For Lanausa, per Manuokawai, on Friday For Hillo, per Manuokawai on Friday.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

Aug. 7-Sch Kamol, Chadwick, frm Kahului and Lahaina witi wheat and sundries.
9—American ship Harriet and Jessie, Janvren. 129 days from Boston, with cargo of mose to B. W. Field.
9—Sch Sally from ports on Hawaii.
12—Sch Manuokawai, Beckly, fm Hilo via Lahaina.

DEPARTURES.

Aug 7-Am bark Metropolis, Preston, for Portland, O. T. 7-Am brigantine Morning Star, Moore, for Koloa

7—Am bark Metropolis, Preston, for Portland, O. 1.
7—Am brigantine Morning Star, Moore, for Koloa and Ascension Island.
7—Schr Favorite, Hall, for Kahului, E. M.
8—Schr Maria, Molteno, for Lahaina and Kona, Hawaii.
8—Schr Liholiho, Thurston, for Kawaihae and Hilo.
8—Schr Kalama, Hooper, for Lahaina and Kawaihae.
8—Schr Kekauluchi, for Lahaina and Kona.
8—Sicop Klaaina, (late Jose Casera) for Hanalei.
10—Schr Keeni Ana, Rikeke, for Koloa.
11—Brig Hero, Von Holt, for Christmas Island.

MEMORANDA.

The Harriet and Jessie was 129 days from Boston. Spoke no vessel whatever since leaving Boston. Passed Cape Horn on the 21st of June, with easterly winds, 81 days from Boston. Was 48 days from the Horn to Honolul The schr Kamehameha IV. arrived at Lahaina August 6,

A RACE.—Three schooners sailed on Saturday evening last for Lahaina. The Maria made the passage in nineteen hours, the Kalama (or Queen of the West) in twenty four hours, and

VESSELS IN PORT.-AUG. 13. Am ship Harriet and Jessie, Janvrin.

Brig John Dunlap, repairing. Sch Haalillo, laid up. Schr Manuokawai, Beckley. Tr Schr Mary is due from Kawaiha

EXPORTS.

FOR PORTLAND, O. T .- Per Metropolis-614 sacks and 214

IMPORTS.

FROM BOSTON, PER HARRIET AND JESSIE 1 bx grass seed, 136 pkgs drugs, 14 cs books 2 trusses do do, 60 coils cordage, 6 bdis gunny bags, 2 bags unpentine,
275 pkgs liquors,
6 do glassware, 1 do books,
1 carriage, 232 kegs nails,
10 doz pails, 9 cs cheese,
5 do lard, 2 do saleratus,
11 do tobacco, 10 bxs do,
10 do mustard, 1 do sago,
2 do sundries, 2 cs do,
2 bags spices, 1 bbl parts 15 's hate, 25 baskets champagne, 100 bbis flour, 300 bxs do, 86 bxs soap, 15 bbis rice, 1785 pigs mdge, 1785 pigs mdge, 9 crates do, 90 cs do, 4 casks do, 386 bxs do, 29 bales do, 68 kegs do, 2 bdls do, 5 bbit salt, 2 bags spices, 1 bbi nuts, 1f bbi tapicca, 60 kits mackerel, I es pain killer 200 bbls pork, 70j do beans, 30j do sugar, 12j do apples, 3 hhds and 1 bbl hams, 13 do windows, 30 bdls blinds, 3 do mouldings, 85 do frames, 5 hhds butter, 2 kegs sait petre, I do soda, I cs chocolate, I cs 24 bxs 6 qr bxs tobacco, 2 bas lard, 60 qr bas codfish 10 bas starch, 5 bxs curry powder, 1 can nutmers, 1 pkg citron, 4 cs preserves, 9 casks chain 44 do nails, 2 do glassware,

1 do brooms, 10 baies do, 2 baies leather, 2 pkgs lead 80 rolls duck, 40 cars, 16 anchors, 24 bxs glass, PASSENGERS.

10 bxs rice, 64 bbls pork,

fon Onngon-Per Metropolis, August 7-Mrs Gooding and

For Koya, Hawan-Per sloop Ewa, August 7-Henry L

In this city, an the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. THOS. HUGHE

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Am barkentine Jenny Ford, is due from Teekalet, with a cargo of lumber to Hackfeld & Co.

The American ship John Gilpin, with a cargo of merchandise, to C. Brewer 2d, will be due from Boston Sept. 20.

Am brigt. L. P. Foster, with cargo of lumber from Teekalet, Am bark Fanny Major, Lawton, would leave San Francisco fer Honolulu about August 2, via Lahaina. Due here August

ver's Island early in September.

The Am clipper ship Fortuna, of H. A. Pierce's line of Sandwich Island packets, selled from Boston May 19th, with a full cargo of merchandise, to B. W. Field, due here about Sept. 19.

American bark Messenger Bird, Homer, may be looked for from China about August 1, with cargo China goods to B W

A vessel is shortly expected from Manila, or some China port but we cannot learn definitely in regard to it. Clipper ship Kamehameha IV, Garry, sailed from Livergool April 23, with merchandise to R. C. Janion. Due August 20th

COLORED CANDY IS POISONOUS.—At a recent meeting of the Select Committee of the British House of Commons to inquire into the adulterations of all articles sold for food, &c., Dr. Taylor, the celebrated

Professor of Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, made the following statement in regard to colored confections: "In red candy, vermillion and red lead were used, and in the yellow, oxide of lead and chromate of red, which was very dangerous, and it had been known to be the cause of the death of the child in 1853. The extract of bitter almonds, which was much used in confections, was a most powerful poismuch used in confections, was a most powerful poison, as it contains from six to twelve per cent of prussic acid. Twenty drops of the oil killed a woman forty-nine years of age in half an mood fit called 'almond flavor, was much very dangerous. There was an institute half an ounce had killed a woman trill the of age in half an hour."

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13. "REFORM" is the watchword which has, in her late parliamentary election, shaken England to her very center, and made the victories won at the hustings scarcely less joyous to her people than that of the Alma. It was not so much the bold stand which England's champion leader took in carrying on the war in China, as the numerous pledges given that various reform measures should be brought forward and carried out, which has secured for him the popular sympathy and aid Burdened with heavy taxes, from which they have vainly sought to be released, the people came forward and sustained the minister mainly on pledges from him that governmental reforms should be made. In every government where popular suffrage exists, its officers find their strongest reliance in that suffrage and it listening to the publie voice. True lovalty or patriotism always supports executive officers in the right, and whenever the national honor and glory is promoted by their acts. But true loyalty does not stop here it chides, opposes and condemns, where dishonor and injustice manifestly flow from any line of

Though no parallel can be justly drawn be tween this government and that of England or even that of the United States, either in the extent of their resources, the vastness of their power, or the number of their people, yet the basis or which each government is conducted, is the same. It is for the popular good that they are adminis istered; and any measure which, after having been tested, has not in view that object, must soon become unpopular and meet with opposi-

There is perhaps no subject in which the pub lie take a deeper interest than in the expenditure of the public revenues. There are so many who cry to the guardians of the public funds, give, give; and corruption, under its various forms, is so deeply implanted in the breasts of those who aspire to be the dispensers of public favors, that to watch closely every outlet of the revenue is the only way in which abuses can be corrected. The greatest obstacle the Hawaiian government meets with is the very limited resources at its command to supply the call for public improvements and for the proper administration of its different branches. But in proportion as the demand for improvements increases, and its resources are found insufficient, in that proportion ought its revenues to be husbanded, unnecessary expenditures curtailed, and the most watchful care be instituted over its treasury.

We have shown in previous numbers that the government is doing injustice to itself and its ducted for the past year. The mere collecting and disbursing of the public revenues is not the was organized, and a minister of finance require by the statutes to be appointed. We have a national credit at stake, and the office should be honorably filled. The supervision of it by another ministerial officer, as is now the case, or the appointment of a second rate man, not thoroughly qualified to be minister of finance or to maintain due respect and restore the public credit, is an injustice to the people, and an infringement of their rights, which they ask may be rectified. Not every man is fitted for the post of national treasurer because he may have held other public trusts. Fitness for this consists in a most thorough financial knowledge, and in the faculty of using that knowledge to further

the public interests. In our last issue, we presented a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the year ending March 31, 1857. The receipts were as follows:

Balance in the Treasury April 1, 1856, \$114,341 83 From Internal Comme From Taxes, From Taxes, 64,975 94 7,508 82 Fines and Penalties, Fees and Perquisites 16,998 76

This does not differ largely from the estimate of receipts for the same period, presented to the last Legislature, which was \$328,000 or a de crease of about \$8,000. The falling off is mainly in the amounts of receipts from foreign imports

and from internal taxes. We give below the expenditures for the same time, or from April 1, 1856, to March 31, 1857, and also, in the right hand column, opposite each expenditure, the amount voted by the Legislature for the same period. Appropriations were made for two years, and we take half the amounts

oted:		
	Amount expended.	Am't voted by Legslature
Civil List	\$39,472 27	\$34,550 00
epartment of the Interior,	52,624 08	62,374 40
lovernment Press	9,332 31	12,800 00
Department of Foreign Relations,	9,139 86	8,936 854
" of Finance,	21,538 67	24,832 03
of Public Instruction,	45,204 23	60,850 00
of War.	28,291 13	30,000 00
of Law	45,099 76	53,357 36
Sureau of Public Works, -	56,096 00	122,646 97
discellaneous Expenditures,	21,147 55	33,127 58
AND REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T	The state of the s

Total expenditures, - \$330,945 86 Balance on hand April 1, 1857, 17,083 00

The items which have exceeded their appropriations are the Civil List and the Department of Foreign Relations. While most of the other items have nearly consumed or exceeded the amounts appropriated to them, it is amusing to see the great curtailing which the Bureau of Publie Works has had to submit to-more than onehalf. Now is this department the only one in the government that can bear such severe amputation? The appropriation for the Department of Public Instruction has very properly been cut down one quarter from the amount voted, but might be still further reduced.

The Department of Law appears to swallow up an unnecessarily large sum. It is questionable. in the minds of many whether there is not a waste of money in this branch of the government. Here are sums spent for a long list of judges; for instance, on the island of Hawaii, are three circuit judges at \$1,000 each, and seven district justices with salaries at from \$250 to sch. Now, could not all this ju done by one active and efficient officer, whose duty it should be to visit every district on the island once every month, and try such cases a might come up? Even if \$2,000 or \$3,000 per annum had to be paid to secure competent services there would still be a great saving; for the expenses of the Judiciary Department for the island of Hawaii amounts annually to over \$8,000. And the same extravagance exists in regard to the other islands, Maui, Oahu and Kauai. One good judge on each island, wholly given to his work, would do the service now don by several, at less than half the cost to the na tion and perhaps better. We desire to see the supremacy of the law maintained in every district, and good executive officers employed in every part of the kingdom; but we believe that a reform of the judicial system is needed, and that the interests of the people will be thereby promoted. No exceptions can be taken to th small salaries at present paid; a good judge de serves a liberal salary: but the fault is, in dividing among a half dozen the work which can be performed by one. The appointments of our language ten times what we do, and some

modification and changes, especially in the outlay, are imperatively called for, and a judicial organization framed to correspond with our national means. With no less work done, an annual saving of \$20,000 can be made in this depart-

ment alone. servation on account of the utter waste and folly attending it, is that for the Department of War -the sum of twenty-eight thousand, two hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirteen cents To His Excellency Robert Crichton Wyllie, Min ister of Foreign Relations and Secretary at War, belongs all the honor that may attach to any waste of public funds in this department. It was at his earnest appeal that it was originated, and it is through his agency that there has been an annual expenditure of the public revenues to keep up a military show and bubble. It is at his earnest appeal that the sum of \$40,000 to \$60,000 has been annually asked, nay, demanded, from the Legislature, which sum would have been voted and spent, but for a stern and unyielding body of representatives.

Let us go back and see what amount has been wasted since the organization of the War Department under its present head. Commencing with April, 1852, we find that the following sums have been spent in the War Department alone :

April 1 to December 31, 1852, January 1 to December 31, 1853, January 1 to December 31, 1854, January 1 to December 31, 1855, January 1 to March 31, 1856, April 1, 1856, to March 31, 1857,

Here we have a sum total of one hundred and twenty-four thousand, one hundred and seventysix dollars expended, and for what? Were there one dollar's worth of benefit that could be pointed to; were the national honor at home or abroad raised one iota; were the sovereignty of the King made in any degree firmer, all good citizens would say, ave and amen, to the expenditure. But no such benefit can be pointed out. It is just as though that sum had been taken and thrown into the sea-a dead loss to the nation.

The sum spent as above (\$28,291 13) during the past twelve months would have placed a noble steamer at our wharves to-day, had it been spent for this object when voted. And the entire sum would have procured at least three steamers and built wharves for them at each port that they might visit throughout the group.

There are the facts. Is any one among th crowd so blind that he cannot see why the amount appropriated for necessary improvements is annually reduced to less than one-half? Are the ministry so callous that they cannot see where lies the fault; or seeing, will not, dare not, step forward and work a reform? If such is the case, it is time that the voice of the people were raised in one loud chorus to demand their rights, and people in the way the finances have been con- to show that no ministerial policy can be pursued but such as has in view the development of the national resources, and the maintenance of whole object for which the treasury department | the public honor and credit at home and abroad.

Mr. EDITOR:-Among the many interesting little items in your last paper is one which puts my calculating machine out of joint-that about the watch spring. It says 15-100 of a grain of steel make 1 spring and that a pound of steel will make 50,000 springs! Now my arithmetic says there are 256 grains in a pound of steel, and the sim ple formula 256 x 15-100=17061 will show the number of springs which a pound of steel wil make; the value of which, at 2d each, will be £14 2s nearly, instead of £416: which is cor

The above is perhaps a more practical illustration of the existing want of a good school in Honolulu than any that could be obtained, if sought for. Where the writer of it finds his authority for stating that " 256 grains" constitute a pound of steel, we don't know, but if he possesses such an arithmetic, perhaps it ought to be preserved as a text book in the archives of the Department of Public Instruction. We think any "calculating machine" would be disjointed with such reckon-

In order that the subject which called out th above communication may be understood, we reprint the " item" alluded to:

The spring of a watch weighs 0.15 of a grain; pound of iron (or steel) makes 50,000. The pound of steel costs 2d.; a single spring, 2d.; so that 50,-000 springs produce £416.

Steel is weighed by Avoirdupois weight-sixteen ounces to the pound. By reference to Davies' University Arithmetic, page 23, a statement will be seen that 7000 grains constitute : pound. This is the arithmetical computation, and the only proper one. The above "item" makes six and two-thirds springs weigh a grain which would make 42,000 springs, instead of

The more common and less scientific, and of course less correct, way of obtaining the number of grains in a pound of steel is to reduce sixteen ounces to pennyweights and grains: 16 x 20 x 24=7680 grains: which sum multiplied by 61, (being the number of springs to each grain) gives a product of 51,200 springs to a pound of steel. The man who prepared the "item" was probably a practical operator and allowed a little leeway for loss of filings, &c., and took 50,000 in round numbers. As stated before, the latter is the more common, but not the correct mode of compu-With the above statement, the cost needs

Presentation of Colors.

HONOLULU, July 28, 1857. TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE " HONOLULA

GENTLEMEN :- The undersigned had proposed themselves the pleasure of commemorating the 31st of July inst., by tendering personally to you a small token of their high esteem, and the deep interest they feel in the prosperity and permanency of your organ-

The prevailing epidemic, from which many of then are suffering either in person or through their families, prevents them from executing their design in the manner proposed. They therefore beg that you will "take the will for the deed," and in this way receive the expression of their sentiments, entwined around the accompanying stand of colors. .

Assured that it will never be unfolded in an unrighteous cause, and, that while marching under its will ever go where duty calls you. Accept this mark of appreciation of your worth as a military company, as citizens and as gentlemen from, Respectfully. MRS. G. A. LATHROP.

Mrs. J. Dominis. J. F. B. MARSHALL. C. R. BISHOP, G. T. LAWTON. R. COADY, E. HOFFMANN, C. F. GUILLOU, " A. P. EVERETT, D. L. GREGG, W. C. PARKE, T. SPENCER. B. F. Sxow, A. B. BATES, " A. J. CARTWRIGHT,

At a stated meeting held at the Armory of the "Honolulu Rifles" on Saturday Evening August 1

Resolved: That Lieut. Commanding Brown be di rected to answer the communication from the Ladies of Honolulu, and that the correspondence (with the consent of the Ladies,) be published in the Polynesian and Advertiser.

Honolulu, August 5, 1857.

HONOLULU, August 5, 1857. TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ENMA, MRS. J. DOMINIS MRS. G. T. LAWTON, MRS. R. COADY, AND OTHER LADIES OF HONOLULU.

LADIES :- I have been deputed by the "Honolulu Rifles" Corps to convey to you an expression of their

feelings on receiving your valued gift, the beautif Stand of Colors, always a rallying point and a badg of honor to a military company, but doubly as no on account of its donors, to the brave and loyal hear which through me beg the honor of accepting you

The proverb sayeth : What the heart is full of, t nouth speaketh: but there are moments in life wh the heart is too full for speaking, and this is one of those occasions when all genius of poet and sage could not embody in words, the grateful deep, and undying sense with which your gift was received, and ur encouragement of our corps treasured up as acon for the future.

Rest assured that the "Honolulu Rifles" will their duty as becomes honest and loyal men, and that they are susceptible of but one fear : the fear of losing

Accept, Ladies, the renewed vows of respect, lov and fidelity of the "Honolulu Rifles" through, Your most humble, obedient servant,

JOHN H. BROWN. Lieut. Commanding

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE EPIDEMIC-has almost entirely disappeare from this island. On Kauai and Maui is has nearly run out. On the latter island it was very severe The sugar mills, harvesting and threshing were stopped for want of laborers. At Lahainaluna the seminary was closed for a few days, most of the students being ill. From Hawaii we hear that it was spreading and is now probably at its height. We shall soon hear nothing more about it for this season at

THE NEW PRISON-is at length, after much delay, completed and ready for occupancy. As a public work it reflects credit on its architect and superintendant R. A. S. Wood, Esq. The site selected for it is a rocky promontory, a quarter of a mile north of the custom house. Although the site chosen was objected to as being too remote from the center of the town. yet time will show the selection to have been judicious. The prison edifice consists of a central dwelling, fitted with every convenience for the overseer and guards. To this building are two wings, of two stories, occupied by cells, each wing containing thirtytwo, making sixty-four in all. These cells are about five by seven feet fitted for swinging two hammocks, and are well ventilated. The doors are of hard three nch plank; but these will probably at some future day be replaced by iron doors. The prison is so constructed that a sentinel standing in the hall of the main building can see the door of every cell, and of course more readily detect anything wrong. In the yard is a substantial cook house, sentries' lodges and other conveniences, not excepting a full supply of the valley water. The whole is enclosed by a wall twelve feet in height. All the buildings, as well as the enclosing wall, are built of coral stone, laid up with solid masonry, under the superintendence of Mr. Geo. Thomas, whose name is a guarantee that the work is well done. The free ventilation the building has from the valley breeze, must add to its healthi ness. In short, the whole structure, in its design and execution, is a credit to the government, and gives us a penitentiary rarely surpassed in the most civilized countries. It will well repay a visit from any of our citizens. The cost of the new prison has been \$27it will take place next week, when the work of demolishing the old fort will be hurried forward.

THE EARTHQUAKE ON HAWAIL .- Our letters by the Liholiho came to hand too late for insertion in our last issue. The shock it seems, was one of the most severe that has been felt there for years. We will make an inquiry or two which some of our Hilo friends can answer perhaps. Are any special changes observed to follow these severe shocks, in the crater of Kilauea, or do new eruptions take place after very severe earthquakes? Are any meteorological changes observed which can be attributed to the earthquakes? In regard to the shock on the 30th of July, Mr. Wm. F. Conway writes: "A few minutes past one o'clock this morning, the people of Hilo and of the surrounding districts were suddenly aroused from their usually quiet slumber by a very heavy quake of the earth which lasted for several seconds and was felt more severely than any we have had on this side of the island for a number of years past: during my residence on the island of nearly five years, I have not experienced its equal. No damage however was done though it created a little fright to those who had not previously experienced the effects of a heavy shock. The undulation of the earth was from west to east. You can tell our neighbors on the other islands not to feel alarmed for our safety; for we say here, as school boys say when skating on the ice, 'all's right so long

THE COCHINEAL INSECT .- The item published in our last issue in regard to this valuable insect, has nduced one of our oldest residents to send us the following facts, which will be read with interest: About twenty years since, these islands were visited by a scientific gentleman, who had traveled extensively through Mexico and other countries, and examined very closely whatever those countries contained werthy of his attention. While on Hawaii he examined the different species of cactus which thrive so well in some portions of that Island, and was of the opinion that the cochineal insect might be introduced there, to a limited extent. The proper species of cactus was at that time abundant in the vicinity of Kailua, in Kona. But as the cochineal insect will not thrive when exposed to rain or in a humid climate, he deemed it doubtful if any attempt to introduce the insect here would prove profitable, or practicable to any extent. Hence, though the cactus can be raised here abundantly, it is very questionable whether the

Our informant adds: "I have in my possession. (though mislaid for the moment,) a paper on this subject, written by the gentleman alluded to above, containing the result of his observations and inquiries while in Mexico, as also definite information in relation to the cactus and cochineal insect, their varieties and where the latter might at that time be most easily obtained." The facts alluded to in this manuscript may be of essential benefit in making a fair trial of the experiment of introducing the above insect, and we hope our informant will be able to

THE MOUNTAIN ROAD, MAUL-Who that has ever traveled this famous road between Lahaina and Wailuku, has not been reminded of the "isthmus" or the "overland route" across the mountains? Though not quite equal to either of the latter, it used | death to have some "awful holes." But we are much sed to learn that this road, or a part of it, has been put in comparative good traveling condition by F. A. Oudinot, Esq., the active road Supervisor of the Lahaina district. And the more credit, we understand, is due this efficient officer, in that he has done the work with the native tax labor only, without a dollar from the treasury. The "Marshal," as he is familiarly known, has shown himself imbued with the same spirit to surmount obstacles, that his distinguished uncle "Marshal Oudinot" displayed while under Napoleon. May he ever succeed, whether engaged in mending the ways of the public or his be expected about March 1st.

Religious exercises were held on deck before

A VETERAN GONE TO HIS REST .- We learn by an arrival vesterday from Lahaina of the decease on Sunday afternoon last of old Mr. White, who was familiarly known as "Jack White." He was, we believe, the oldest foreign resident on the Islands, have ing landed at Lahaina in 1797-sixty years ago He must have been near ninety years of age. There are but few of the old stock left ; few who can of the good old days of Old Tammy, when things were better managed then now; few who land. His funeral was attended at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, by nearly all the foreign residents of Lame

A SUMMER RETREAT. - Every returning traveler from East Maui, says that there is no spot on these slands that affords such attractions for a summer widence as Makawao. Such fields of ripening pohas, -such nice wild strawberries and milk-such clear, vigorating, bracing atmosphere, make it a most cairable summer retreat. Were it not that visitors as jutruders on the hospitality of residents there, any more would stroll into that neighborhood than now do. Why cannot some enterprising farmer open a boarding house at Makawao during the summer, recting only such tenements se would be likely to be needed? A smart clever Yankee with a tact for ing for the comforts of others, with a pleasant little housewife to match, would not fail to patrons during the lazy season, and perhaps all the car round. People when they travel, expect to pay, and they enjoy their visits much more so, than when living on others, be they ever so hospitable. We hope the hint will be taken, and that by next season,

BURGLARY .- Another burglary took place on M day night last in Nuuanu. The valley store of A J. T. Waterhouse (which has several times before been robbed,) was entered by false keys, a quantity of goods stolen, and the premises carefully locked up again. Quite a systematic case has got his hand in now. It must either hand to done by a foreigner or an expert coolie. The state of a foreigner is altogether to small to a state protection which the town needs. The nations of night police at present, we believe is only to or twelve. The Marshal has offered a reward of \$100 for the burglar.

"Strawberry Cottage" will be opened for travelers.

Dull Times .- A subscriber to the Polynesian writes to us to inquire why that paper cannot afford to give its readers some local of foreign news. Now we have the fish to fry than to look after our neighbor's sins of emission. Our correspondent further says he fears "his Se one after that hat and coat." When a man buy look out himself whether he gets the varue or money. We advise "\$6 00 a year" to prefer his complaints to the editor of the Polynesian, and they will probably be attended to.

THE TELEGRAPH. - Masters of Hawaiian vessels ar requested to show their signals, whenever they come sight of the telegraph station, that they may be definitely reported. We understand that some change is to be made in the working of the telegraph, by which the signals will be more easily distinguished from town, and less complicated. Two long arms are to be used instead of four short ones as at present A flag is also to be displayed whenever a vessel is i sight approaching the port. Practice alone, can show what is wanted and make the telegraph a bene-

REMOVAL .- The old engine house of No. 1, which has stood near the fort unoccupied for the past two or three years, is now being removed, and will be placed adjoining No. 2's house. It is to be fitted up for the use of the Hook and Ladder Company. C. W. Vircent, Esq., is superintending the job.

CAP WHEELS .- We notice that Mr. Weston is can ing at his foundry a lot of railroad car wheels for use in filling in the wharf lots. On Monday last he cast twelve, his order being for fifty wheels. This foundry is a great acquisition to the capital of the country. "blasting." Almost any piece of machinery used in these islands, or on vessels visiting them, can be recast or repaired as well as the work would be done

THE NEXT NEWS.-There is now but little doubt that the public will have the satisfaction of digesting six weeks' news at one meal, when it arrives. The Fanny Major may be looked for any time after Sunday next; if she goes into Lahaina, as Capt. Lawton expected to, when he left here, he may not arrive here till after Thursday of next week. It will be six weeks next Monday since the last mail arrived by the Yankee.

ALGEBOBA SEEDS .- Persons who have opportunitie to procure these seeds, are requested to take pains to save them. They are frequently called for by residents on the other islands, as well as from foreign countries. The months in which the seeds ripen are August and September, and, in some localities, per-haps still later. Seeds may be sent to Dr. W. Hillebrand or the publisher of this paper.

THE NILE CASE .- A friend of ours writes from Lahaina : " Send your famous Nile Case up here. this dull season : give the Jurors \$5 day, and I will warrant a verdict one way to the other. We can t'do"
"the Nile" in half the time. Let the lawyers bring their own supply of steam, as the Water Works aint New Goods.-The ladies, at least, will be glad to

hear of the arrival of the first fall vessel, the Harriand Jessie. Though an old ship, she has made a clipper passage, and is turning out her cargo in extra fife style. The Kamehameha IV, Fortuna, John Gilpin, and other vessels, will be following in soon. For particulars of goods arriving, see our advertising ACCIDENT .- On Saturday last, a son of Capt. Milne. (now absent at Tahiti.) was kicked by a horse, in Dr. Rooke's vard, where Capt. M.'s family resid

The wound received was in the forehead over the eve. and was so severe that the wonder is how the child escaped with his life. But timely surgical aid has placed his recovery beyond a doubt. HERE THEY COME.—We have received from our riend Oudinot at Labaina, whose " heart is as big as n ox," a pair of fat, jolly-looking Madagascar terrapin. We think some of going into, the express busiless now, though we shall try and not interfere with

rapin expresses" to supply the town with the latest The foreign papers which our country subcribers occasionally receive with the Commercial. are exchanges sent gratuitously to them from this ffice. They do not amount to much, but afford a little variety when mails are so irregular as now-a-

that of our neighbors, who have so long had "ter-

Some two columns or more of communication are unavoidably crowded out. To insure insertion, correspondence of any length should be handed in by Monday, as we frequently work off our edition for the windward islands on Wednesday.

OUTSIDE. -On our first page will be found a humorous portraiture of "an editor's trials," and also an instructive article on soils, by Judge Andrews. On the last page, an interesting tale, "The miser's

left port last evening for a trip among the islands of Island. After landing supplies for the mission families, it is expected she will take a board one or both of the missionaries and proceed to Ascension. sionaries will there be held and measures adopted in regard to future explorations. The vessel will probably visit Hogolen Island to the westward, and the Mulgrave Islands to the eastward. It is confidently hoped she will be ready to sail on her return passage on or about the 1st of January, 1858, and hence may

Religious exercises were held on deck before she left the whart. Prayer was offered in Hawaiian by Rev. L. Smith, interesting remarks were made by Rev. Hiram Bingham; prayer in English by Rev. L. W. Clark, then followed the singing of the Missionary hymn,—"From Greenland's ley mountains," &c.; benediction by Rev. S. C. Damon.

The remarks by Mr. Bingham were very opportune
He alluded to the fact of his leaving Honolulu when

a lad nine years old, bound to the United States his father. That day was a joyful one, for he delighted with the idea of the shores of America he land of his fathers. Seventeen years had rolled tray, and he now found himself leaving these shores the battles that they had seen or the change that civilization has hastened on, and which they will scarce admit have been for the improvement of the natives, at least so far as industry and honesty are concerned. They are "passing away," and see the sod will be green over the grave of the last of "the olden time." Mr. White was from Devonshire, England. His funeral was attended at 11 o'clock on the pioneer missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands in 1820, and has never since left the group.

The Rev. P. J. Gulick goes as a delegate of the H. M. Society to Missionaries. His son, Capt. O. Gulick,

LAHAINA, August 8th, 1857.

SIR :- The influenza or "boohoo" as some peopl call it, has proved more fatal with us than it has been with you in Honolulu, as we have had several who have died though their own carelessness, for just as soon as the get the fever, they take to the water, and will not go by the directions the doctors give them. Our town looks now like the "Descrited Village" we read about. I learn they have the fever still over in East Mani, as well as in the sea por towns. It is very hot in the middle of the day, but sool and pleasant in the nights. In going around the town, I find they are cleaning up and getting ready for the fallmeason, and we are also to have two dance houses going. So you see we are keeping up with the times, except in public improvements, which is all being done in Honolulu; but we poor outsiders must abide our time, and wait, I suppose, until our turn comes. Every year the Legislature votes us money for building the breakwater, repairing the roads, building the water works, market, court house, &c. &c., and that in the last of it. In the condition the breakwater now is, it would have been better never to have commenced it, doing now more injury than good. How is it that all those shanties and sheds are allowed to be built up on the edge of the fort land down by the landing in this town. For my part I do not think they are much of an ornament to the town any how.

I am sorry to inform that the grape crop that looked so promising in the fore part of the season are nearly all destroyed with a white mould that is occasioned by the Aphis. It does not affect the vines

Aug. 10 .- We have lost another of our old residents John White an Englishman. He first arrived at the Islands in 1799, stopped on shore a short time when he sailed for 3 years from the Islands, and in 1802, fifty-five years ago he settled altogether on the Yours &c.

HILO, July 30, 1857. MR. EDITOR :- At one o'clock this morning, our slumbering town was startled by a smart earthquake. Of course most were frightened. One poor man thought he was "gone for," another awoke clinging to his bed clothes and feeling around to see if the house was left standing; while a third, thinking that ome one was knocking at the corner of the house, authoritively commanded the offender to cease. One unfortunate lady woke screaming, thinking the last day had come, while a few, less nervous, lay and enjoyed the shock, expressing the hope that they might have another good shake the following night:

The motion was very jerking, and it was a severe shock. There have been here only four slight shocks previous to this, since the eruption two years ago, although on some other parts of this Island I had the good fortune a few days since to examine

a list of earthquakes kept for twenty-three years by

one of our residents, and which is perfectly correct During this period, there have been ninety-nine shocks. We will copy notices of the principal ones : "October 13, 1833. One at three P. M. rather "February 19, 1834. A shock so heavy as to throw down stone walls, upset things in the house,

"December 12, 1838. A tremendous shock at one P. M. So great was the conflict for a few seconds, it seemed as though the dissolution of all nature had begun. Stone walls thrown down, and plastering a

good deal cracked." "April 7, 1841. The most severe shock we ever felt, at quarter before twelve. Chimney cracked, stone walls prostrated, plastering broken and thrown down, milk thrown out of the pans, and water thrown out of a pail a little more than half full. Motion undulating north and south."

But when we say there have been so many shocks, we convey a wrong impression to those with whom the idea of an earthquake is associated with those terrific ones that occur on the South American coast and other places. An ordinary earthquake of Hawaii is merely a slight jar, just enough to be recognized as a quake, and perhaps to startle a person and give him something to talk about, which, in these dull times, is no undesirable event. If one were to occur in Honolulu it would be no harm, if attended with like results; at any rate so think some of the

MR. EDITOR :-- As this is the season for that del cious fruit, the pine apple, I feel constrained to say word on the subject, if haply I may thereby remove the prejudice which exists in the minds of many, particularly physicians, against the free use of it.

I have been acquainted with the pine apple for many years and have used it freely, and can safely say that it is one of our most harmless fruits, provided it be eaten properly. The juice only should be admitted to the stomach and the pulp rejected entirely, as fit only for crocodiles and ostriches. I have known a lady who could take frequently the juice of a whole apple with impunity, and nothing is more grateful to an invalid than a slice or two of the fruit with a sprinkling of white sugar; care should be taken, however, not to swallow the pulp. Dr. Maxwell, of the Cyanne, remarked when here, that he would sooner give it to invalids than water melon.

I am inclined to think that the reason physicians are such enemies to the fruit, is because they are not acquainted with it. Let them try it for themselves. and watch its effects on others, and I have no doubt they will change their views. AN OLD RESIDENT.

--- Summary.

Good PAT.—The salary of Louis a con is five million dollars a year, and his revent palaces about one million and a quarter a Mr. Boker, it is said, has finally become reconciled to his daughter's marrying his coachman, upon being assured that in the best society it is not consider at all disgraceful for a bride to have a groom.

The Irish law judges have decided; six to five, in the case of Beamish vs. Beamish, that a clergyman in priest's order may marry himself. Economical for the clergy. A compositor in the office of the Springfield Reyears past, has actually worn holes through it, where he has grasped it with his fingers.

A London correspondent intimates that the diplomatic laurels won by Lord almerston are really won by his charming Viscount as. It would seem that no British Ulysses—cole to resist the captivating smile of this diplomatic Calypso, except only the incorruptible Roebuck.

A wealthy Greek ... wwner at Marseilles has be sentenced to three ears imprisonment, a fine of 2000 francs and interaction from civil rights for ten years, for having adulently insured a ship after he had

their four years expire. New men will be sent abroad In the last news from Havana, a brisk trade is noted in the article of Coolies—four cargoes having arrived since previous advices,—say 1822 "in bulk," with a loss of 450 " spoiled" on the passage.

A new paper, it is said, is to be started in York city, with a capital of \$150,000, and Thurlow Weed as editor. It is intended to be the organ of the Republican party of the State of New York. The Vera Cruz diligence was robbed at Acajete, and after taking \$4000 from a holy father, who was one of the passengers, the robbers compelled him to give them absolution.

A policeman named Kardenbrook was fatally stabbed in New York by two burglars whom he had attempted to arrest. The murderers escaped. It is stated that John Quincy Adams, Esq.,

before the city authorities of Boston on the coming fourth of July. He is a son of Hon. Charles Francis Adams, and the direct descendant of two Presidents. Mrs. Bloomer, of Turkish costume celebrity, is now living at Council Bluffs, Iowa. We notice that she is still advocating the rights of woman to do and undo —dress or undress as she pleases or displeases. She is out with a puff for Mrs. Patten, the female sea cap-

I AND J.—There are no two letters in the manuscript alphabet of the English language, which cause so much misconstruction as I and J, as most people write them exactly alike. The rule for writing them properly, and which deserves to be universally adopted, is to run the J below the line, and the I even with the line.

If twenty-seven inches of snow give three inches of water, how much milk will a cow give when fed on turnips? Multiply the fishes of snow by the hair on the cow's tail; then divide the product by a turnip; add a pound of chalk, and the sum will be the an-

A Parliamentary paper has been issued showing the total imports of grain and flour into England for the past year. Three-fourths of the total supply of foreign flour was from the United States, in addition to three-fifths of the amount of Irdian addition more than a fourth of the amount of when the state of the stat

The post-office of London is the largest in a world. It has a front of 400 by 150 feet deep, we are 2,500 persons regularly employed in the built-one thousand of whom are engaged in making the London evening mail.

THE RAG-PICKERS OF NEW YORK .- It is stated to there are in New York city not less than one the sand professional rag-pickers. The Express a that some of them have, by picking rags, accumula fortunes, and live in splendid mansions, while other reside in shanties located in the outer wards.

Almost everybody thinks that he could edit a new paper a little better than anybody else. Yet his rians and essayists of high repute have made deplora-failures in this line of literature. They have pay unsuccessful even in writing "leaders," and is William H. Russell, of the London Times

asked by the proprietors to go to China, as spec correspondent, but was compelled to decline, as was previously engaged to lecture during the m twelve months in the leading cities of Great Brita and Ireland, on the Crimes War. "K. N. PEPPER."-The upper branch of the l York Legislature was obliged to adjourn on Fridanight, in consequence of some scamp having street the floor with Cayenne pepper. As soon as the had fairly got to work, an intense excitement created. The infinitesimal particles of the fiery stance entered the nasal organs, eyes and mouth the Senators, pages, and the auditory, causing reged, numerous and long-contined explosions of "a

HUMAN CHESS-MEN.—At a great bellproceedings commenced by a procession of liver chess-men—the kings, queens, and other pieces menificently dressed. After the procession, the pieces took up a position on a gigantic board, prepared for the purpose. Two magicians then played the game, which excited great interest and entertainment. Since Balaclava was evacuated by the Brit has been taken possession of by an army of i rats, who not only consume every defenseless of within their reach, but also at night attack people the streets. The inhabitants who had returne their former dwellings were obliged to vacate t

Dr. Scoresby, the veteran of Arctic enterprise, die at Torquay, England, on the 21st of March, after lingering illness. Science loses a great deal by I death. His reports to the British Association, at his numerous observations on the influence of iron of vessels on the compaiss, were connected with inquiries of the utmost importance to navigation. It was in prosecuting these researches, and with a vi-to determine varies questions of magnetic

WAILERS. - A curious branch of business has be established at Lyons. An association of howlers ha been formed, which engages to supply at each funera a number of professional weepers. The charge made is five francs per head. They have adopted a peculiar costume, and follow the hearse weeping and sobbing This recalls to memory the mourning women me tioned in the Bible, who, on mournful occasions, lik wise let themselves out on hire, wringing their han and crying and lamenting aloud.—Jewish Chroni INTERNATIONAL COURTESY .- The New York Jour

al of Commerce, of the 16th inst., says: the application to our Government of the Russian Ambassador at Washington, orders have been issued to Capt. Hudson, of the steam-frigate Niagara, to receive on board his ship (about to depart for Europe to participate in laying the Ocean Telegraph,) acap tain and a lieutenant of the Russian navy, who are now sojourning in this city, that they may have at prortunity to witness the accomplishment of the "Mr. Showman, what is that?" "That, dear, is the Rinocerow. He is cousing German

Dutch relative to the Unicorn. He was born in the desert of Sary Anne, and fed on bamboo and missio aries. He is very courageous, and never leaves hor unless he moves, in which case he goes somewhe else, unless he is overtaken by the dark. He w brought to this country much against his own wi which accounts for his low spirits when he is melacholy or dejected. He is now very aged, although he has been the youngest specimen of animated nature

The American enterprise of raising the sunker ships at Sebastopol, has been very successfully com menced. Sixteen vessels have already been recovered among them the Chersonese of 260 horse power, fou transports, one brig, two tenders and six smaller craft. The four transports are already afloat, and are engaged in carrying provisions and equipments; and the steamer Chersonese is under repairs and will som

DEATH FROM THE POWER OF IMAGINATION: - A story physician who tried an experiment on a crimin capitally condemned, illustrating the power of imag ination. The man was permitted to see a dog bleed to death and to observe all the symptoms of failing life as detailed by the physician, till the moment of the animal's death. Immediately after, the criminal's eyes were bandaged, and his arm pierced with a lancet, though no vein was opened. The physician went on describing the time symptoms witnessed in the dog's case, and finally pronounced the words, "Now he is dying." The man did really expire under these operations, thousable-spoonfull of blood.

CURIOUS ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENON .- A COTT condent, writing from Ashtabula county, Ohio, after that vicinity, says: "The most singular phenomenconnected with it was the falling of large balls snow. It was snowing heavily at the time, although the snow was slightly moist. The next morning seeral gentlemen in different parts of the town notice large balls of snow lying scattered around, not only in the vicinity of their dwellings, but in the open fields. Those who examined them describe some of them as being nearly as large as a small child's head, and resembling thin layers of snow, rolled together very light and dropped down. Where they fell upon the side hill they had rolled, in some instance-

RATS, AND THEIR LOVE OF WATER.-When rats have once found their way into a ship, they are secure as long as the cargo is on board, provided they can command the great necessary—water. If this is well guarded, they will resort to extraordinary expedients to procure it. In a rainy night they will come a deck to drink, and will even ascend the rigging the sip the moisture which lies in the folds of the sain When reduced to extremities, they will attack the spirit casks, and get so drunk that they are unable to walk home. The land rat will, in like manner, gnaw the metal tubes which, in public houses, leaf from the spirit store to the tap, and is as convivial at these occasions as his nautical relation. The entire race have a quick ear for running liquid, and the constantly est into leaden pipes, and much to the

LENT IN PARIS .- We have been furnished with the following amusing account of this season, as practiced at the gay metropolis of France: "I think I told you in my last letter something about the Opera Mask Balls, two of which I have attended in the Carnival. Well! these Parisians are certainly a queer set. Before Lent comes in they dance and enjoy themselves as much as possible. The nearer they perceive the approach of that gloomy season. This stops with the first of Lent. They are now all devotion. Balls and dancing are eschewed. But alas! this feeling does not last. They cannot hold out the whole forty days: So, in the middle of Lent, they arrange for another blow out; and this is the maddest, merriest time of the year. Processions of men and women, decked in fanciest costumes and sitting in open carriages, pass and repass the streets throughout the day. In the afternoon, a grand fancy dress ball is given to the children; and at night, the population of the whole city is emptied into the

"There are private balls innumerable, and a score of public masked balls, which are the most amasing and whimsical assemblies in the world. The crowd is immense, the noise deafening, the costumes of a thousand different kinds. Some are gotten up to look as beautiful as possible; others with the purpose appearing as hideous as human nature can be mad You see handsome women exquisitely attired; at men, six feet high, with immense talse noses—fao fantastically besmeared with paint—white lips at cheeks, and red foreheads, noses and chins, attired; in short sleeves, low neck and brief skirts, exhibit to full advantage ludicrously slim and skinny as and legs, yet dressed in beautiful gauzy costume nymphs, having airy wings at their backs, wreaths of delicate flowers in their heads. This wreaths of delicate flowers in their heads. This give you an idea, but without once seeing, you scarcely conceive the variety and the ludicrous en of the whole exhibition. As for the dancing, it extravagant and original to the last degree.